RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPL 2013 MAY 28 AM 8: 42 CCR CERTIFICATION FORM CALENDAR YEAR 2012 TH HAVEN WATER ASSOCIATION, INC. Public Water Supply Name

0730008 List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community public water system to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR. Since this is the first year of electronic delivery, we request you mail or fax a hard copy of the CCR and Certification Form to MSDH. Please

chec	k all boxes that apply.		
X	Customers were in	formed of availability of CCR by: (Attach	copy of publication, water bill or other)
·		Advertisement in local paper (attach copy of Dn water bills (attach copy of bill) Email message (MUST Email the message Other	to the address below)
	Date(s) customer	otherrs were informed://5_,/	18,131
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1	CCR was published	d in local newspaper. (Attach copy of pub.	lished CCR or proof of publication)
Y \	Name of Newspa	d in local newspaper. (Attach copy of pub aper: NEW ALBANY GAZ	ETTE
		518113	
	CCR was posted in	public places. (Attach list of locations)	Date Posted: / /
	CCR was posted or	n a publicly accessible internet site at the f	following address (DIRECT URL REQUIRED):
I her publ the Sthe	artment of Health, E	Bureau of Public water Supply.	CR) has been distributed to the customers of this and that I used distribution methods allowed by is CCR is true and correct and is consistent with rater system officials by the Mississippi State $5-23-13$
Nam	re/Title (President,)Mo	ayor, Owner, etc.)	Date
Bure	er or sena via O.S. Po au of Public Water Su Box 1700		May be faxed to: (601)576-7800
1.0.	DUN 1/00		

Jackson, MS 39215

May be emailed to: Melanie. Yanklowski@msdh.state.ms.us

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2013 MAY -3 PM 3: 48

2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report North Haven Water Association, Inc. PWS#:0730008 April 2013

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Coffee Sand Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the North Haven Water Association have received a lower susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Ken Owen, President at 662.534.7309. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend the meeting scheduled for Tuesday, June 14, 2013 at 7:00 PM at the Union County Supervisors Maintenance Office on HWY 15 North, New Albany, MS

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2012. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2012, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10.000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
				MCL/ACL	- mont			



10. Barium	N	2010*	.04	.03704	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2010*	.5	.35	ppb	100	100	
14, Copper	N	2008*	.2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2010*	1.06	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2008*	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2010*	.5	No Range	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Disinfection	n By-f	Products						
Chlorine	N		1.4	1-2	Mg/l	0 MD		Water additive used to control microbes

^{*} Most recent sample. No sample required for 2012.

As you can see by the table, our system had no contaminant violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotling at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

*****April 1, 2013 MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING*****

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were requires to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 – December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice. Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. This is to notify you that as of this date, your water system has completed the monitoring requirements and is now in compliance with the Radionuclides Rule. If you have any questions, please contact Karen Walters, Director of Compliance & Enforcement, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7518.

The North Haven Water Association, Inc. works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

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Truesday, June 4, 2013 at 7:00 PM at the Union County Supervisors Maintenance Office on HIVY 15 North, New Abbary, Mis We routinely monitor for constituents in your distance where according to Pederal and State Irem. This shall be about that in of the distance of the constituents that we delicated outly the period. As all parts of the December 31°, 2012. In passe where constituent and the period of such as a period of such as the period of such as a period of the period of such as a period of the period of such as a period of the period of the period of the period of such as a period of the per

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				TEST RESU	LTS			
Contaminant	Violation Y/h	Date Collected	Leval Detected	Range of Detects or # of Sumples Exceeding MCL/ACL	:Unit Measure -ment	MCLS	MCL.	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganie	Contam	inants					٠. ,	
I D Backern	N	2010	Q.	.03704	ррт	2	2	Discharge of drilling weales, discharge from metal refinence; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2010*	.5	35	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and puto mile; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	ĸ	20061	.2	0	ppm	1.3	AL*13	Corrosion of household plantith systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
16. Fkxxii34	N	2010*	1.08	No Range	ppm	•	- 1	Ercaton of natural depocks; with additive which promotes strong seet; discharge from fertilizer a skirninum filotories
17. Lead	N	2008*	2	0	500	°	AL#16	Corresion of household plumbin systems, erosion of natural perceits
11. Selenium	N	2010	.6	No Range	ppb	. 50	30	Discharge from patriseum and matal refinence: erosion of natu deposits: decharge from mines

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